

FIFTY-FIRST  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE,

WITH THE


ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER, THE ANNUAL REPORTS  
OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS, ETC.

---

PHILADELPHIA:  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

PRESS OF FRANKLIN PRINTING HOUSE, 38 HUDSON ST., PHILA.

1879.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

# OFFICERS AND MANAGERS FOR 1879.

---

*President*—JAMES J. BARCLAY.

*Vice-Presidents*—{ JOHN M. OGDEN,  
FREDERIC COLLINS.

*Treasurer*—HENRY PERKINS.

*Secretary*—WILLIAM S. PEROT.

## MANAGERS.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Chairman.*

ALFRED M. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

JOHN M. OGDEN, *Asst. Chairman.*

GEORGE M. TROUTMAN, *Asst. Secretary.*

Casper Wister, M.D.,  
George M. Troutman,  
Arthur G. Coffin,  
D. H. Agnew, M.D.,  
Charles E. Haven,  
Alfred M. Collins,  
John L. Atlee, M.D., of Lan-  
caster Co.,  
Samuel R. Shipley,

Oliver Evans,  
George L. Buzby,  
James V. Watson,  
Benjamin B. Comegys,  
Hibbard Yarnall,  
William P. Cresson,  
Thomas A. Robinson,  
William H. Vodges,  
William C. Smyth,

William H. Larned,  
René Guillou,  
Benjamin R. Smith,  
Lewis Waln Smith,  
James Dougherty,  
Amos Bonsall,  
J. Campbell Harris,  
Joseph G. Rosengarten,  
Conrad S. Esher.

*Counselors*—Henry J. Williams, Isaac Hazelhurst, George W. Biddle.

*Solicitor*—James J. Barclay.

*Physicians*—Alfred M. Slocum, M.D., James F. Wilson, M.D.

# Standing Committees.

APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

---

## COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE AND ECONOMY.

James J. Barclay,  
John M. Ogden,  
Henry Perkins,  
Charles E. Haven,

Frederic Collins,  
Oliver Evans,  
Arthur G. Coffin,

James V. Watson,  
Alfred M. Collins,  
George M. Troutman,  
William C. Smyth.

## INDENTURING COMMITTEE.

William C. Smyth,  
John M. Ogden,  
Charles E. Haven,

James V. Watson,  
William H. Vodges,

James Dougherty,  
Lewis Waln Smith,  
Benjamin R. Smith.

## COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

Frederic Collins,  
Benjamin B. Comegys,  
Alfred M. Collins,  
Henry Perkins,  
Arthur G. Coffin,

William S. Perot,  
George M. Troutman,  
George L. Buzby,  
William P. Cresson.

Thomas A. Robinson,  
William H. Larned,  
René Guillou,  
Benjamin R. Smith,  
Joseph G. Rosengarten.

## COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT.

Oliver Evans,  
John M. Ogden,  
Charles E. Haven,

Samuel R. Shipley,  
Thomas A. Robinson,

William H. Larned,  
J. Campbell Harris.  
James Dougherty.

## COMMITTEE ON BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

James V. Watson,  
John M. Ogden,

James J. Barclay,

William C. Smyth,  
Benjamin R. Smith.

## COMMITTEE ON GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

George M. Troutman,    Frederic Collins,    Benjamin R. Smith,    Conrad S. Esher.

## COMMITTEE ON CHAPELS.

Arthur G. Coffin,  
Henry Perkins,  
Alfred M. Collins,

Frederic Collins,  
Samuel R. Shipley,  
Benjamin B. Comegys,

Thomas A. Robinson,  
William H. Larned,  
René Guillou.

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Henry Perkins,    George M. Troutman,    Frederic Collins,    Benjamin B. Comegys.

## PURCHASING AND AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Charles E. Haven,  
John M. Ogden,

Henry Perkins,  
William S. Perot,

Alfred M. Collins,  
Thomas A. Robinson.

## SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE VISITING AGENT.

Frederic Collins,  
William C. Smyth,

Oliver Evans,

James V. Watson,  
James J. Barclay.

## LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Emily A. Bacon,  
Mrs. Maria Bispham,  
Mrs. John F. Young,

Mrs. Hannah E. Collins,  
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Collins,

Miss Abby Boyd,  
Miss Maria Comegys,  
Mrs. Adelaide Brooks.

---

**HARVEY R. SUMMERS, Agent and Bookkeeper,**

OFFICE, No. 21 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

Where application for Apprentices can be made.

# Officers and Employees of the House of Refuge.

---

## WHITE DEPARTMENT.

### BOYS.

*Superintendent*—W. Alex. Bulkley.

*Assistant Superintendent*—Wm. F. Church, M.D.

*Visiting Agent*—John S. Boyd, M.D.

*Matron of Boys' Division*—Maria L. McComb.

*Assistant Matron of Boys' Division*—Lizzie Davison.

### TEACHERS OF BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Anna M. Drake,

Emma G. Baldwin,

Lizzie B. Stranahan,

Lavinia C. Schlater,

S. L. Craven,

Eliza English,

Hattie M. Cox.

*Teacher of Music*—Lizzie B. Stranahan.

### PREFECTS.

James Pierce,

Robert W. Jebb,

Isaac W. Bond,

Robt. M. Wilgus,

Alexander Ives,

Rufus N. Willey.

*Engineer*—Hiram Kirk.

### GIRLS.

*Matron*—Mary A. Campbell,

*Assistant Matron*—Emma L. Walker.

*Assistant to the Matron*—Anna U. Brower.

### TEACHERS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Sarah Rowell,

Annie E. Williams.

---

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent*—J. Hood Lavery.

*Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of Schools*—William R. Elliott.

*Matron*—Mary Fraser.

*Assistant Matron and Teacher of Girls' School*—Addie Nichols.

### TEACHERS OF BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Mary McDuffee,

Mary G. Schlater.

*Prefect*—Wm. H. Cook.

*Assistant to the Matron*—Mary A. Little.





# ANNUAL REPORT.

---

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF  
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA: TO THE  
SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF  
PHILADELPHIA: TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE PUBLIC CHARITIES OF THE STATE OF PENN-  
SYLVANIA: AND TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE  
HOUSE OF REFUGE.

It affords the Managers great satisfaction to state that the condition of the Institution is good.

The parental discipline, mild but firm, is, in a majority of instances, producing the desired results. Good principles are instilled, pernicious habits are eradicated, and good implanted; industry supersedes idleness, obedience and order take the place of lawlessness. In the schools a love of learning is cultivated, and a desire to acquire useful knowledge. A library of well-selected books affords an opportunity of obtaining that information which will be useful throughout life; the mind is thus expanded and invigorated.

But especial care is taken to convince the child that the path of duty leads to his personal advantage; that, by dealing justly, he secures confidence and respect, and thus advances his own welfare and happiness. The importance of making him fear God and keep His commandments is never lost sight of, but no sectarian instruction is permitted. The personal comfort of the

children is constantly kept in view. They are supplied with an excellent diet and appropriate clothing. Admirable bathing pools are provided for the boys, and separate baths for the girls.

The children, when indisposed, are placed under the care of skilful and experienced physicians and a well-trained, kind and attentive nurse.

There is a home-feeling thrown around the inmates, and all proper measures are taken to make them happy.

An Institution which confers such benefits, not only on the erring and neglected child but on the community, justly commends itself to individual benevolence and to public support. The Managers are deeply impressed by the kind and wise assistance given by the Legislature and by the City of Philadelphia, and expend the bounty of the public authorities, and that of private citizens, with careful economy. All the friends of the House of Refuge are cordially invited to visit it and observe the manner in which it is conducted. To afford the members of the Legislature and the Judges of the Courts of the Eastern District of the State an opportunity of making such an examination, they were requested to visit the House on the 17th of December, 1878. A large number attended, and appeared gratified by their examination. The Managers hope the better the charity is known, the more highly it will be appreciated. Time has thinned the ranks of the early contributors, and it is desirable that new recruits should be enlisted in the cause. A payment of fifty dollars at one time, or ten dollars annually for six years, constitutes a member for life.

The Managers have been long anxious to secure a



more perfect supervision of their wards, after they have been apprenticed or given up to their friends. They have succeeded in securing the services of a gentleman, Dr. John S. Boyd, who, they believe, is well qualified for this important purpose. His chief duty will be to visit the children who leave the Refuge, to see that they are properly treated, and to secure good homes for others. The interest felt by the Managers in those who have been under their care, does not cease after they have become of age. They hope that suitable homes may be provided for them, where they may enjoy the comforts of life, on moderate terms, and where they will be under careful supervision.

The number of inmates on the 1st of January, 1878, in the White Department, was :

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
	255	45	300
Admitted during the year,	195	58	253
Discharged “ “	208	29	237
Died “ “	4	0	4
Remaining on 1st January, 1879,	323	94	417

Of those discharged—

Returned to friends,	130	14	144
Apprenticed,	26	11	37
Discharged by Judges,	10	2	12
Order of Courts,	2	1	3
Returned to Court,	7	0	7
Returned to Committing Magistrate,	2	0	2
Discharged,	20	1	21
Died,	4	0	4
Sent to Hospital,	1	0	1
Escaped,	10	0	10

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Remaining on 1st January, 1878,	103	32	135
Admitted during the year,	72	25	97
Discharged “ “	44	15	59
Of those discharged—			
Apprenticed,	15	7	22
Returned to friends,	21	7	28
Returned to Committing Magistrate,	1	0	1
Discharged by the Managers,	6	1	7
Sent to Insane Hospital,	1	0	1
Remaining on 1st January, 1879,	131	42	173

The inmates have enjoyed their usual good health. Not a single death occurred in the Colored Department, or in the Department for White Girls. Four took place in the Department for White Boys.

William Sollenburg committed suicide on the 17th of March, while temporarily insane. He had made several attempts to destroy himself prior to his admission, as well as during his residence in the Refuge. Some of his habits were very bad. William Steck died on the 19th of July, of phthisis. The death of Frank Witrock, which took place on the 27th of August, was caused by tetanus. Harry Shoup died on the 3d of December, of typhoid fever.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Board, they were unable to obtain employment for a large number of the boys. The want of occupation in the workshops was not only a very serious inconvenience, but a pecuniary loss. A number of the white boys were engaged in brushmaking.

Those not engaged in manual labor had the advantage of additional scholastic instruction. All the pupils attend school for at least three hours every afternoon, except Saturdays and Sundays, and are taught by competent instructors. The desire of the Managers is to afford all the inmates an opportunity of obtaining the elements of a good English education.

The Sunday-schools continue under the management of faithful and earnest teachers. To these teachers, and to the reverend clergy and other kind friends who conduct the services in the chapels, the Managers tender their sincere thanks. The valued services of the Ladies' Committee are duly appreciated.

The account of the Treasurer, which accompanies this Report, exhibits the fiscal condition of the Institution.

The Managers refer to the Reports of the Superintendents and Physicians, for much interesting information.

A brass band has been introduced. The instruments were the gift of some generous individuals. It is hoped that this measure will add to the general good order of the House, afford rational amusement to the inmates by the patriotic airs they will learn, and afford a means of obtaining a respectable living to those who are gifted with talent, by becoming members of church choirs, etc.

Commending the Institution to the protection of the Giver of all good, the Managers surrender up their trust to the Contributors.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *President.*

WILLIAM S. PEROT, *Secretary.*

*January 1, 1879.*



*The House of Refuge in account with HENRY PERKINS, Treasurer.*

1878.	Dr.	
Feb. 28.	To Cash paid Interest on Temporary Loan of February 8th, 1878, . . . . .	\$ 8.33
Dec. 31.	“ Interest on Loan on the New Building, . . . . .	1,200.00
	“ Orders of the Board of Managers for Maintenance and Repairs of White Department, . . . . .	73,874.38
	“ Orders of the Board of Managers for Maintenance and Repairs of Colored Department, . . . . .	16,842.57
	“ Balance in Bank, . . . . .	430.14
		<hr/>
		\$92,355.42
		<hr/>

1878.	Cr.	
Jan. 1.	By Balance, 1877, . . . . .	\$ 929.63
	“ Warrants on State and City Treasuries, under Appropriations for Support and Maintenance of the Institution :	
	From the State. Three quarters 1877 and 1878, . . . . .	31,250.00
	From the City. Part of 1877 and 1878, . . . . .	48,250.00
	“ Sale of Old Materials, etc., . . . . .	301.72
Dec. 31.	“ Cash received by Temporary Loan, . . . . .	2,000.00
	“ Labor of Inmates, White Department, . . . . .	9,242.99
	“ Labor of Inmates, Colored Department, . . . . .	381.08
		<hr/>
		\$92,355.42
		<hr/>

HENRY PERKINS, *Treasurer.*PHILADELPHIA, *December 31st, 1878.*

Audited, examined and found correct,

A. M. COLLINS,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
BENJAMIN R. SMITH,		



## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

---

*To James J. Barclay, Esq., President of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge.*

SIR: As Physicians of the House of Refuge, we have the honor to report that, during the year 1878, the sanitary condition of the Institution has been excellent, none of the epidemics prevailing in the city having affected the inmates; so that, in proportion to the population, the number of cases of sickness is much less than the average outside the walls. Nor is this statement either strange or unreasonable when we consider the attention paid to the comfort and health of the inmates, and the promptness with which any suggestion for an improvement in either, is met and acted upon by the Board. The children have all the comforts of a well-ordered family, and are cheerful and happy under kind, firm and judicious training, with work, education, exercise, rest and amusement in due proportion. The diet is good in quality and sufficient in quantity and variety. The clothing is comfortable and seasonable, and the sleeping apartments well ordered and well ventilated. Neatness and cleanliness pervade the entire Institution, and the result is seen in the cheerful and happy faces of the inmates, in quick attention and prompt obedience.

Four deaths have occurred during the year, all in the White Department for Boys.

On March 7th, William Sollenburg, a boy of feeble intellect, as had been frequently noted by the Physicians in their records, and who had made several previous attempts on his life, committed suicide by hanging himself in his room, whither he had been sent at his own request on account of some slight indisposition. On July 19th, William Stack died of Phthisis, during the

course of which he received all the care and attention which it was possible to give him, every comfort or luxury which a capricious appetite demanded, being promptly furnished by the Superintendent, who has been unremitting in his attention to all who have been sick. On August 27th, Frank Witrock died of Tetanus, from a large splinter in his foot, which he said, and we suppose thought, he had entirely removed, so that the physician on duty had no knowledge of the accident until the disease was developed. On December 3d, Harry Shoup died of Typhoid Fever, and he, like the others, received all the care and attention which he could have had in the most comfortable home. Our present nurse, like her predecessor, has been faithful and devoted to her duties, willingly sacrificing her own rest and comfort to those who required her care.

In the White Girls' Department there has been comparatively little sickness, and no death has occurred during the year.

The Colored Department has been almost entirely free from sickness, and no death has occurred in either Department for more than two years. The hygienic condition, as well as the entire management of that Department, leaving nothing to be desired.

Very Respectfully,

ALFRED M. SLOCUM,  
JAMES F. WILSON.

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

## WHITE DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1879.

*To the President and Board of Managers of the House of Refuge:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the White Department of this Institution, both male and female, for the year 1878, showing admissions and discharges, cost of maintenance, discipline, etc.

There have been admitted and discharged from January 1st, 1878, to January 1st, 1879, as follows:

Committed by					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Magistrates of Philadelphia,	.	.	.	.	121	47	168
Courts of Philadelphia County,	.	.	.	.	33		33
“ York,	.	.	.	.	3		3
“ Adams,	.	.	.	.	1		1
“ Berks,	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
“ Luzerne,	.	.	.	.	5	1	6
“ Dauphin,	.	.	.	.	6	1	7
“ Northumberland,	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
“ Schuylkill,	.	.	.	.	1		1
“ Blair,	.	.	.	.	1		1
“ Lancaster,	.	.	.	.	5	5	10
“ Susquehanna,	.	.	.	.	2		2
“ Northampton,	.	.	.	.	3		3
“ Bucks,	.	.	.	.	1		1
“ Montour,	.	.	.	.	2		2
“ Wyoming,	.	.	.	.	1		1
“ Lehigh,	.	.	.	.	1		1
“ Lycoming,	.	.	.	.		1	1
“ Columbia,	.	.	.	.		1	1
Returned voluntarily,	.	.	.	.	3		3
					195	58	253

Discharged.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By indenture, . . . . .	26	11	37
Returned to friends, . . . . .	130	14	144
By examining Judges, . . . . .	10	2	12
Order of Court, . . . . .	2	1	3
Returned to Court, . . . . .	7		7
Returned to Committing Magistrate, . . . . .	2		2
Discharged, . . . . .	20	1	21
Died, . . . . .	4		4
Sent to Hospital, . . . . .	1		1
Escaped, . . . . .	10		10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	212	29	241
Remaining in White Dep't, Jan'y 1st, 1879,	323	94	417

The parentage of those admitted was as follows :

American, . . . . .	65	11	76
Irish, . . . . .	78	24	102
Scotch, . . . . .	3		3
German, . . . . .	30	13	43
English, . . . . .	9	3	12
Swiss, . . . . .	1		1
Spanish, . . . . .	1		1
Italian, . . . . .		1	1
French, . . . . .		1	1
Unknown, . . . . .	8	5	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	195	58	253

One hundred and eighty-eight were committed on complaint of their parents or nearest friends, viz. : 136 boys and 52 girls.



Those admitted were born as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Philadelphia, . . . . .	110	29	139
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	49	13	62
New York, . . . . .	9	1	10
New Jersey, . . . . .	4	3	7
Maryland, . . . . .	2	1	3
Washington, D. C., . . . . .	1		1
Virginia, . . . . .	1		1
Michigan, . . . . .	1		1
Connecticut, . . . . .	2		2
Ohio, . . . . .		1	1
Germany, . . . . .	5	1	6
Ireland, . . . . .	7	2	9
England, . . . . .	2	3	5
Scotland, . . . . .	1		1
Sweden, . . . . .	1		1
Italy, . . . . .		1	1
Unknown, . . . . .		3	3
	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 253

Those indentured were as follows :

Weavers, . . . . .	1		1
Farmers, . . . . .	14	4	18
Pickler, . . . . .	2		2
Manufacturer, . . . . .	1		1
For a home, . . . . .	1		1
Shoemaker, . . . . .	2		2
Butcher, . . . . .	1		1
Druggist, . . . . .	1		1
Blacksmith, . . . . .	2		2
Awning maker, . . . . .	1		1
Lawyer, . . . . .		1	1
Clergyman, . . . . .		1	1
Gas engineer, . . . . .		1	1
Housewifery, . . . . .		4	4
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 37

Of those admitted, 117 had both parents living previous to admission ; 40 had lost their mothers ; 65 had lost their fathers ; 31 had lost both parents ; total, 253.

The average age when admitted was, boys  $13\frac{1}{2}$  years, girls  $14\frac{1}{2}$  years.

The average number of children during the year was, boys 312, girls 84.

### EXPENDITURES OF THE WHITE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Salaries and Wages, . . . . .	\$20,415.75
PROVISIONS.	
Beef for inmates, . . . . .	\$1,680.52
"    officers, . . . . .	1,184.62
Mutton for inmates, . . . . .	922.52
Mutton and Veal for officers, . . . . .	300.19
Pork for inmates, . . . . .	237.92
"    officers, . . . . .	20.00
Fish for inmates, . . . . .	81.50
"    officers, . . . . .	51.00
Hams and dried beef, . . . . .	194.48
Wheat flour, . . . . .	6,310.42
Corn-meal, . . . . .	28.00
Rice, hominy and barley, . . . . .	57.35
Beans, onions and cabbage, . . . . .	813.12
Potatoes, turnips and beets, . . . . .	966.94
Milk and ice, . . . . .	963.98
Butter and eggs, . . . . .	682.70
Marketing, . . . . .	1,800.27
Cheese, . . . . .	8.00
Coffee, . . . . .	795.19
Tea, . . . . .	190.24
Sugar, . . . . .	1,085.65
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$18,374.61 \$20,415.75

Amount brought forward,	.	\$18,374.61	\$20,415.75
Molasses,	. . . . .	535.38	
Vinegar,	. . . . .	43.60	
Pepper and spices,	. . . . .	30.48	
Hops, malt and rye,	. . . . .	25.80	
Lard,	. . . . .	155.28	
Salt,	. . . . .	27.00	
Currants and dried fruit,	. . . . .	82.56	
Soap, soda and starch,	. . . . .	677.41	
Sundry groceries,	. . . . .	232.75	
		<hr/>	20,184.87

## CLOTHING.

Boys' clothing,	. . . . .	3,562.19	
Girls' clothing,	. . . . .	1,051.02	
Combs, thread, buttons, etc.,	. . . . .	332.77	
Furniture, bedding, etc.,	. . . . .	2,159.84	
Repairs and improvements,	. . . . .	5,777.82	
		<hr/>	12,883.64

## FUEL AND HEATING.

Coal and pine wood,	. . . . .	3,761.77
---------------------	-----------	----------

## FOR LIGHT.

Gas, oil and candles,	. . . . .	1,692.56
-----------------------	-----------	----------

## OTHER EXPENSES.

Books and stationery,	. . . . .	266.62
Car fares and postage,	. . . . .	61.78
Medicines and dentistry,	. . . . .	264.49
Funerals,	. . . . .	84.00

Amount carried forward,	.	\$676.89	\$58,938.59
-------------------------	---	----------	-------------

Amount brought forward, . . . . .	\$676.89	\$58,938.59
Bringing subjects, . . . . .	119.00	
Sending away subjects, . . . . .	87.91	
Brooms, brushes and woodenware, . . . . .	184.89	
Gardens and grounds, . . . . .	209.48	
Water rent, . . . . .	326.00	
Insurance, . . . . .	75.00	
Shoe shop, . . . . .	1,458.48	
Drugs, paints and glass, . . . . .	582.22	
Hardware, . . . . .	513.12	
China, glass and crockery, . . . . .	31.09	
Tinware, . . . . .	25.30	
Hauling dirt and ashes, . . . . .	206.48	
Sundries, . . . . .	202.25	
	<hr/>	4,698.11
		<hr/>
		63,636.70

GENERAL EXPENSES OF BOTH WHITE  
AND COLORED DEPARTMENTS.

From city office, (general expenses,) . . . . .	4,970.25	
Physician's salary, . . . . .	300.00	
Wages of engineers, bakers, carpenters and coachman, . . . . .	5,316.00	
Horsekeeping, . . . . .	348.73	
Repairs to carriages, . . . . .	153.17	
Harness, repairs and horseshoeing, . . . . .	188.80	
	<hr/>	
	\$11,276.95	
Of the above expenses there is charge- able to the Colored Department, . . . . .	\$3,127.91	
And to the White Department, . . . . .		8,149.04
		<hr/>
		\$71,785.74



Amount brought forward, .	\$71,785.74
COLORED DEPARTMENT.	DR.
To 175 tons coal @ \$4.75, . . . .	\$831.25
“ bricks, lime, cement, iron doors, iron blinds, desk and platform, stop-cocks, valves, burners, etc., .	226.00
“ 1 gross vest buckles, . . . .	.25
“ 2 “ “ buttons @ 65 cents, .	1.30
“ 1 “ coat “ . . . .	1.00
“ 1 paper carpet tacks, . . . .	.10
“ 10 gal. molasses @ 32 cents, .	3.20
“ 1 sack salt, . . . .	1.35
“ 1 hhd. molasses, @ 15-cent, } \$48.36	
“ 156 gal. “ @ 31 “ } \$48.36	
cartage, . . . . 1.50	
	<hr/> 49.86
“ 1 qt. linseed oil, . . . .	.15
“ 40 doz. spool cotton @ 60 cents, .	24.00
“ 41 “ prs. stockings @ 14 cents. .	68.88
“ 59 prs. men's shoes @ \$2.05, .	120.95
“ 120 “ boys' “ @ \$1.65, . .	198.00
“ 103 “ girls' “ @ \$1.65, .	169.95
“ 477 “ repaired @ 70 cents, . .	333.90
“ wheat flour, . . . .	1,480.97
“ other expenses of bakery, . . .	116.68
“ coffee and rye, . . . .	113.22
	<hr/> 3,741.01
Total expenses, . . . .	<hr/> \$68,044.73

### OPERATIONS OF THE SHOE SHOP FOR 1878.

SHOE SHOP.	DR.
To material on hand, Jan'y 1st, 1878, .	\$ 733.55
“ “ purchased during year 1878, .	1,458.48
“ labor for the year, . . . .	1,011.50
	<hr/> \$3,203.53

	CR.	
By 212 prs. men's shoes @ \$2.05, .	\$ 434.60	
" 241 " boys' " @ 1.65, .	397.65	
" 324 " girls' " @ 1.65, .	529.00	
" 2826 " repaired @ .70, .	1,978.20	
" material on hand, Jan'y 1st, 1879, .	671.16	
	<hr/>	4,010.61
Difference in favor of Shoe Shop, .		<hr/> \$807.08

## WORK DONE BY THE BOYS.

Brush shop, . . . . .	\$3,129.55
Hosiery shop, No. 1, . . . . .	2,567.65
Hosiery shop, No. 2, . . . . .	499.91
Wire-weaving shop, . . . . .	238.53
Caning shop, No. 1, . . . . .	410.20
Caning shop, No. 2, . . . . .	435.01
Hosiery shop, No. 3, . . . . .	1,202.13
	<hr/>
	\$8,482.98
Work done by Girls' Hosiery Department, .	1,220.33
	<hr/>
	\$9,703.31

## WORK DONE BY THE GIRLS DURING 1878.

	No.
Boys' cotton shirts, . . . . .	340
" flannel " . . . . .	400
" collars, . . . . .	300
" towels, . . . . .	1183
" uniform pants, . . . . .	316
" " jackets, . . . . .	113
" citizens' pants, . . . . .	163
" " coats, . . . . .	156
" " vests, . . . . .	145
" sheets, . . . . .	615
" pillow-cases, . . . . .	162

Boys' table-cloths, . . . . .	7
“ bed-ticks, . . . . .	25
“ stockings, pairs, . . . . .	276
“ window-shades, . . . . .	65
“ clothes repaired, . . . . .	1475
Girls' dresses, . . . . .	363
“ chemises, . . . . .	244
“ drawers, . . . . .	105
“ aprons, . . . . .	75
“ underwaists, . . . . .	91
“ flannel skirts, . . . . .	146
“ white “ . . . . .	28
“ shoes fitted, . . . . .	225
“ table-cloths, . . . . .	14
“ collars, . . . . .	275
“ discharge suits, . . . . .	4
“ stockings, knitted, . . . . .	96
Officers' sheets, . . . . .	50
“ pillow-cases, . . . . .	58
“ bolsters, . . . . .	31
“ towels, . . . . .	24
“ table-cloths, . . . . .	9
“ napkins, . . . . .	59
Carpet-rags, lbs., . . . . .	600

Amount of money by the girls for the Institution, toeing stockings in the Hosiery Department, \$1,220.33.

## REPORT OF BOYS' SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1878.

### WHITE DEPARTMENT.

Number in school January 1st, 1878, . . . . .	340
“ admitted during the year, . . . . .	195
	<hr/>
	535

Number discharged during the year, . . . . .	213
“ in school December 31st, 1878, . . . . .	322
Average daily attendance for the year, . . . . .	297
Average time in the House of those discharged, 15 months.	

## Attainments in Reading:

	When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read well, . . . . .	4	96
“ “ fairly, . . . . .	54	113
“ “ easy lessons, . . . . .	94	4
Knew alphabet only, . . . . .	36	
Ignorant of alphabet, . . . . .	7	
	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 213

## Attainments in Writing:

Could write well, . . . . .	4	59
“ “ fairly, . . . . .	21	88
“ “ legibly, . . . . .	20	45
“ “ name only, . . . . .	76	15
“ not write name, . . . . .	74	6
	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 213

## Attainments in Arithmetic:

Could cipher in General Arithmetic, . . . . .	4	24
“ “ Fractions, . . . . .	16	47
“ “ Division, . . . . .	30	75
“ “ Multiplication, . . . . .	19	26
“ “ Subtraction, . . . . .	22	21
“ “ Addition, . . . . .	31	19
Ignorant of figures, . . . . .	73	1
	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 213





## REPORT OF GIRLS' SCHOOL FOR 1878.

Number of girls in school January 1st, 1878,	. . .	65
“ admitted during the year,	. . . .	58
“ discharged during the year,	. . . .	29
“ in school December 31st, 1878,	. . . .	94

Attainments in Reading:	When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read well, . . . .	6	12
“ “ fairly, . . . .	14	14
“ “ easy lessons, . . . .	21	3
“ “ poorly, . . . .	4	
Knew alphabet only, . . . .	9	
Ignorant of alphabet, . . . .	4	
	—	—
	58	29

Attainments in Writing:		
Could write well, . . . .	4	10
“ “ fairly, . . . .	12	12
“ “ legibly, . . . .	7	2
“ “ name only, . . . .	18	3
“ not write name, . . . .	17	2
	—	—
	58	29

Attainments in Arithmetic:		
Could cipher in General Arithmetic, .	4	8
“ “ Fractions, . . . .	6	9
“ “ Division, . . . .	11	5
“ “ Multiplication, . . . .	4	3
“ “ Subtraction and Addition, .	18	4
Ignorant of figures, . . . .	15	
	—	—
	58	29

Some children are discharged from the Institution, after having been in but a few days or weeks; they, of course, have made no advancement in school. The Board of Managers, as a rule, object to discharging any who have not a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic.

The following extracts of letters, written by those to whom children formerly in the Institution have been indentured, are a few of the many favorable answers that have been received.

RELATIVE TO BOYS IN THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*November 17th, 1878.*

William has been a good boy so far; tries to learn, and seems to be very well satisfied. A. B.

*September 29th, 1878.*

MR. BULKLEY,

DEAR SIR:—I am getting along first rate. My best regards to you and the rest of the officers, and Miss D. JOHN R.

*November 14th, 1878.*

Henry is the best boy we have ever had. His time expires the last of December, at which time he expects to visit his friends in Pennsylvania, and will then return to his present home. He has determined to allow his wages to remain in the Savings Bank in Philadelphia. W. A.

*December 25th, 1878.*

James, although inclined to be disobedient at first, has since joined the church, and intends remaining in my employ. R. W.

RELATIVE TO GIRLS IN THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*June 30th, 1878.*

MRS. CAMPBELL,

DEAR FRIEND:—I am getting along right well now, and I think of you very often. Mrs. C. said that I should ask you and Miss B. to come up and visit us; she would be very glad to see you.

*December 11th, 1878.*

MRS. CAMPBELL,

DEAR MADAM:—H. suits me very well, but is constantly wishing herself back in the Refuge. She is perfectly healthy and hearty, and is well provided for.

*December 11th, 1878.*

L. is industrious and obedient, and is doing as well as I could desire.

J. K.

*November 26th, 1878.*

E. is kind-hearted, industrious and obedient, caring for the affairs of the household as though she were my daughter, and she is patient and kind with one of the members of my family who is an invalid.

J. E.

*November 26th 1878.*

Miss T., speaking of K., says: "She is giving all needed satisfaction, being an excellent girl, her stay of thirteen months in the Institution having resulted evidently in her permanent reformation."

---

#### EXTRACTS FROM SUPERINTENDENT'S JOURNAL.

*January 7th.*—The Sunday-School Teachers of the Girls' Department gave the girls an entertainment.

*February 15th.*—The girls gave a very interesting entertainment to their friends, consisting of music, recitations, tableaux, etc., after which they were bountifully supplied with refreshments by our worthy friend and manager, T. A. Robinson, Esq.

*March 19th.*—By request, the entertainment of the 15th of February was repeated, and the girls were again given a good treat by our friends, Messrs. Perkins and Robinson.



*March 23d.*—This evening Professor Warren Clark, late of the Imperial University of Japan, gave our children of both the White and Colored Departments, girls and boys, a splendid stereopticon exhibition of different views of India and Japan, also combined with a very fine lecture on those countries.

*April 11th.*—The boys of this department gave a very interesting concert this evening, consisting of songs, recitations and choruses; over five hundred visitors were present.

*May 2d.*—This evening Miss Mamie Simmons and friends gave a very pleasant entertainment to our boys and girls, consisting of vocal and instrumental music—all seemed delighted.

*May 18th.*—This afternoon Mr. Wm. M. Wilson, Superintendent of the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch Sts., paid a visit to the Institution with about two hundred members of their church and Sunday-school. The boys were assembled in the Chapel and were entertained by singing from the children of the Sunday-school.

*June 11th.*—This evening Mr. Bently gave a highly interesting entertainment to all the children of the White and Colored Departments, exhibiting the telephone and phonograph.

*July 4th.*—A holiday for both Girls' and Boys' Departments; an extra dinner supplied for them, and all enjoyed the day.

*September 24th.*—Mrs. Campbell, matron Girls' Department, took 47 girls out to visit the Permanent Exhibition.

*September 27th.*—The matron took 27 girls to visit the Horticultural Exhibition, after which they had a picnic in the Park.

*September 27th.*—Superintendent and one of the Prefects took 50 boys out to visit the Permanent Exhibition.

*November 28th.*—Thanksgiving Day. Four of the pupils of the Girls' Department came to spend the day with the matron and girls in their department.

*December 25th.*—Christmas. All enjoyed the holiday. A good Christmas dinner had been provided and each child was presented with a bag of confections. The boys gave a concert in the evening ; over six hundred visitors were present.

In the Girls' Department the matron reports that six of her former pupils spent the day with them, three of whom remained over night, and one, not being well, has asked permission to remain and rest for two weeks.

The following donations are hereby acknowledged :

#### GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Home Magazine and copies of the "Inquirer," from James J. Barclay, Esq.

Pictures and cards, from B. B. Comegys, Esq.

Arthur's Magazine, per hands of James J. Barclay, Esq.

#### BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Arthur's Magazine, per hands of James J. Barclay, Esq.

Godey's Lady's Book, " " "

Several volumes from George W. Childs, Esq.

From Messrs. Eckstein, King and J. C. Hall, confectionery for the boys at Christmas.

J. B. Duncalfe, Esq., twenty-five quarts of ice-cream.

#### LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Two of the shops, viz., hosiery department and caning shop, are working on piece-work, each boy's task being regulated by the Superintendent and Shop Prefect, according to the ability of the boy ; this method may not derive as much money from those shops, but it gives the Institution the control of the labor, and is working very satisfactorily. Our manufacturing interests look brighter than last year, and before long every boy will be in some shop learning habits of industry.



## HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN.

The health of the children has been remarkably good during the past year; there were four deaths during this period: one from lockjaw, or tetanus, one from consumption of the lungs, one from typhoid fever; the fourth was a poor boy of weak mind, who, on several occasions, had threatened to take his life; one evening he asked to go to his room, saying he did not feel very well; the next day he was found in his room hanging by the neck to one of his suspenders, which he had tied to a clothes-hook in his room; his body was still warm; every means was brought into requisition to resuscitate him, but life was extinct; the coroner was immediately summoned, and held an inquest over the case. All four deaths in this department were confined to the boys, no death having occurred in the White Girls' Department.

## DISCIPLINE.

The department is governed by firmness and kindness; all incentives and rewards that can be used in an institution of this character are brought to bear on the children—amusements, excursions to Fairmount Park, visits to the Permanent Exhibition, Zoological Garden, etc., are held out to the meritorious. Corporal punishment is a last resort, and is only inflicted by the Superintendent in person, if the case be that of a boy, or by the Matron, if the refractory one be a girl.

A band of brass instruments has been organized during the last three months, consisting of twenty-seven brass pieces, and a drum corps of thirty-three drums and twelve fifes; the band boys have made rapid progress, and bid fair to soon become good musicians. All the funds necessary for the purchase of the band instruments were kindly donated by friends of the Institution.

In closing this, my fourth annual report, I must say, though the task is very arduous, in striving to gain the confidence of these children and showing them we are their friends, there is a satisfaction in feeling that every step gained in that direction is

held, and though many are our discouragements, still the officers feel that a large number are grateful, and, we trust, will grow up to be good men and women. Allow me, Mr. President, to thank you, and, through you, the Board of Managers, for your kind sympathy and support in this greatest of all work—the reformation of the juvenile delinquent.

I am, dear sir, and on behalf of my corps of male and female officers, your obedient servant,

W. ALEX. BULKLEY,  
*Supt. White Department.*



# REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

*To the Managers of the House of Refuge:*

The Superintendent of the Colored Department respectfully reports that the number admitted and discharged from January 1st, 1878, to January 1st, 1879, is as follows:

## ADMITTED.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by Magistrates of Philadelphia Co.,			51	14	65
“	Courts	“ “ “	4		4
“	“	“ Chester	1	1	2
“	“	“ Columbia	3		3
“	“	“ Dauphin	2		2
“	“	“ Franklin	1		1
“	“	“ Lycoming	1	1	2
“	“	“ Lancaster	1		1
“	“	“ York	2	1	3
Returned by masters,	.	.	5	7	12
“ voluntarily,	.	.	1	1	2
Total,	.	.	72	25	97

## DISCHARGED.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Indentured,	.	.	15	7	22
Returned to friends,	.	.	21	7	28
Discharged,	.	.	6	1	7
Returned to master,	.	.	1		1
Sent to Insane Asylum,	.	.	1		1
Total,	.	.	44	15	59
Remaining in this Department, Jan. 1st, 1879,			131	42	173

Fifty-three were committed on complaint and by request of their parents or nearest relatives, namely, 40 boys and 13 girls.

Those committed were born as follows :

In Philadelphia, 29 ; in other counties of Pennsylvania, 26 ; Delaware, 5 ; Maryland, 5 ; New Jersey, 4 ; Virginia, 3 ; District of Columbia, 2 ; West Indies, 2 ; Unknown, 7.

The average age of boys when admitted was 12 years ; of girls, 13 years.

The age of the oldest boy was 19 years ; of the oldest girl, 17 years ; of the youngest boy 5 years ; of the youngest girl 6 years.

The average number of inmates through the year was 116 boys and 36 girls.

The greatest number at any one time was 132 boys and 42 girls.

#### EXPENDITURES OF THE COLORED DEPARTMENT, HOUSE OF REFUGE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1878.

Salaries and wages,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$6,590.77
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	------------

##### PROVISIONS.

Beef for inmates,	.	.	14,045 lbs.	\$842.82
“ “ officers,	.	.	3,026 “	483.48
Mutton for inmates,	.	.	6,547 “	394.53
“ and veal for officers,				4.68
Pork for inmates,	.	.		49.20
Fish “ “	.	.		17.59
“ “ officers,	.	.		65.34
Hams and dried beef,	.			107.45
Wheat flour,	.	.	41,913 “	1,480.97
Corn-meal,	.	.	2,600 “	49.10
Rice, hominy and barley,	.		3,100 “	68.62
Beans, onions and cabbage,			2,186 “	79.08
Potatoes, turnips and beets,			225 bush.	148.08
Milk and ice,	.	.	4,705 qts.	275.43

Amount carried forward,	.	\$4,066.37	\$6,590.77
-------------------------	---	------------	------------

Amount brought forward,	.	\$4,066.37	\$6,590.77
Butter and eggs,	. . .	68.01	
Marketing,	. . .	1,036.62	
Cheese,	. . .	3.92	
Coffee,	. . . 838 lbs.	119.96	
Tea,	. . . 110 "	48.87	
Sugar,	. . . 1,411 "	127.12	
Molasses,	. . . 789 gals.	250.63	
Vinegar,	. . . 44 "	11.00	
Pepper and spices,	. . .	5.96	
Hops, malt and rye coffee,		116.68	
Salt,	. . .	2.70	
Currants and dried fruit,		55.67	
Soap, soda and starch,	. 2,610 lbs.	234.87	
Sundry groceries,	. . .	209.94	
		<hr/>	6,358.32

## CLOTHING.

Boys' clothing,	. . .	1,485.57	
Girls' clothing,	. . .	806.29	
Combs, thread, buttons, etc.		117.82	
Furniture, bedding, etc.		754.62	
Repairs and improvements,		1,639.46	
		<hr/>	4,803.76

## FUEL AND HEATING.

Coal and pine wood,	. 97 tons,	460.45
---------------------	------------	--------

## FOR LIGHT.

Gas, oil and candles,	. . .	393.67
-----------------------	-------	--------

## OTHER EXPENSES.

Books and stationery,	. . .	256.17	
Car fares and postage,	. . .	35.62	
Medicines and dentistry,	. . .	52.88	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	. . .	\$344.67	\$18,606.97

Amount brought forward,	\$344.67	\$18,606.97
Infirmary, . . . . .	8.00	
Bringing subjects, . . . . .	82.92	
Sending away subjects, . . . . .	43.97	
Brooms, brushes and woodenware, .	69.25	
Gardens and grounds, . . . . .	67.48	
Water-rent, . . . . .	70.00	
Insurance, . . . . .	10.00	
Drugs, paints and glass, . . . . .	159.62	
Hardware, . . . . .	109.29	
China, glass and crockery, . . . . .	12.75	
Repairing sewing-machines, . . . . .	15.16	
Tinware, . . . . .	119.36	
Sundries, . . . . .	209.62	
	<hr/>	1,322.09

Of the above amount, there were expended  
for improvements of a permanent char-  
acter, . . . . . 1,548.89

#### GENERAL EXPENSES.

Of the expenses of both White and Colored De-  
partments, for salary of Agent and Physicians,  
rent of Managers' room, printing Annual Report,  
horse-keeping, repairing carriages, harness and  
repairs, wages of engineers, bakers, carpenters  
and coachman, including 175 tons of coal, and  
materials furnished by White Department, there  
is chargeable to the Colored Department, . . . 3,127.91

Total expenses for the year, 

---

\$23,056.97

#### WORK DONE BY BOYS.

Amount of labor in Box Shop, . . . . \$314.10



## WORK DONE BY GIRLS.

Uniform coats, . . . . .	319
"    pants, . . . . .	367
Citizen coats, . . . . .	78
"    pants, . . . . .	102
"    vests, . . . . .	58
Flannel shirts, . . . . .	125
Check " . . . . .	362
Percalé " . . . . .	24
Collars, . . . . .	24
Box-shop aprons, . . . . .	18
Suspenders, prs., . . . . .	160
Dresses for girls, . . . . .	139
Gray flannel skirts, . . . . .	60
Undergarments, . . . . .	75
White aprons, . . . . .	20
School " . . . . .	42
Officers' pillow-ticks, . . . . .	6
"    sheets, . . . . .	24
"    pillow-cases, . . . . .	24
Children's bed-ticks, . . . . .	40
"    sheets, . . . . .	100
"    pillow-cases, . . . . .	137
Table cloths hemmed, . . . . .	6
Roller towels, . . . . .	60
Towels hemmed, . . . . .	75
Ruffles for girls, . . . . .	43
Window awnings, . . . . .	2
Desk covers, . . . . .	42
Carpet-rags, lbs. , . . . . .	300

## GARMENTS, ETC, REPAIRED BY THE GIRLS

Coats, . . . . .	400
Pants, . . . . .	840
Shirts, . . . . .	1,950
Stockings, . . . . .	640

Box-shop aprons, . . . . .	140
Dresses, . . . . .	300
Undergarments, . . . . .	160
Flannel skirts, . . . . .	100
Sheets, . . . . .	100
Pillow-cases, . . . . .	100
Bed-ticks, . . . . .	30
Table cloths, . . . . .	8
Blankets, . . . . .	400

## REPORT OF BOYS' SCHOOL, 1878.

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Number in school January 1st, 1878, . . . . .	103
“ admitted during the year, . . . . .	72
“ discharged, . . . . .	44
“ in school January 1st, 1879, . . . . .	131
Average daily attendance, . . . . .	105
Library books loaned, . . . . .	1,696

Attainments of those Admitted and Discharged :	When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read well, . . . . .	11	33
“ “ tolerably, . . . . .	11	3
“ “ poorly, . . . . .	22	6
“ “ alphabet only, . . . . .	28	2
	—	—
Total, . . . . .	72	44
Could write well, . . . . .	6	34
“ “ legibly, . . . . .	5	2
“ “ poorly, . . . . .	13	4
“ “ name only, . . . . .	16	2
“ not write, . . . . .	32	2
	—	—
Total, . . . . .	72	44

Attainments of those Admitted and Discharged:						When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could cipher in Compound Numbers,	.	.	.	.	.		6
“ “ Fractions,	.	.	.	.	.	8	10
“ “ Reduction,	.	.	.	.	.	2	12
“ “ Division,	.	.	.	.	.	3	6
“ “ Multiplication,	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
“ “ Subtraction,	.	.	.	.	.	11	2
“ “ Addition,	.	.	.	.	.	14	4
Ignorant of figures,	.	.	.	.	.	27	2
						—	—
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	72	44

## REPORT OF GIRLS' SCHOOL, 1878.

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Number in school January 1st, 1878,	.	.	.	.	.	32
“ admitted,	.	.	.	.	.	25
“ discharged,	.	.	.	.	.	15
“ in school December 31st, 1878,	.	.	.	.	.	42
Average daily attendance,	.	.	.	.	.	37
Library books loaned,	.	.	.	.	.	1,005

Attainments of those Admitted and Discharged:						When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could read well,	.	.	.	.	.	2	7
“ “ fairly,	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
“ “ poorly,	.	.	.	.	.	11	3
“ “ alphabet only,	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Perfectly ignorant,	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
						—	—
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	25	15

Attainments of those Admitted and Discharged :						When Admitted.	When Discharged.
Could write well,	.	.	.	.	.	1	7
“ “ fairly,	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
“ “ legibly,	.	.	.	.	.	3	4
“ “ name only,	.	.	.	.	.	10	
“ not write,	.	.	.	.	.	9	1
						—	—
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	25	15
Could cipher in Compound Numbers,	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
“ “ Division,	.	.	.	.	.		3
“ “ Multiplication,	.	.	.	.	.	2	4
“ “ Subtraction,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
“ “ Addition,	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Ignorant of figures,	.	.	.	.	.	17	1
						—	—
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	25	15

The large increase in the population of the House and the consequent overcrowding of the Boys' Schools of this department has necessitated the forming of a new division, and Miss Belle Elder has been employed as teacher.

Respectfully,

WM. R. ELLIOTT,

*Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of Schools.*

The foregoing figures, in tabulated form, place before you the fiscal statement of this department. In this statement it may be seen that the cost *per capita*, compares favorably with that of any similar institution.

At all times, and especially these hard times, which press so heavily on all branches of industry, and hence, press proportion-



ately hard on the benefactions of the city and State, it becomes a two-fold duty on all in charge of the charitable institution, to exercise the most rigid economy in all its affairs. This principle has been recognized to the full, and has been our monitor in the expenditures of the year. And, hence, while our number of boys has been considerably increased, our current expenses scarcely exceed those of last year.

But an economy, however desirable, under the pressure of certain circumstances that would ignore the idea of health, we regard as a false economy, and as working in contravention of the beneficent objects of the institution. While, therefore, we have been economical, we have not lost sight of the physical claims of our children.

It is our duty to receive all who are committed to our care. Hence, to-day we receive one, the vigor of whose youth is impaired by the dangerous taint of hereditary scrofula, and still more weakened by the unhealthy influences of the squalid homes in which not a few have been reared. To-morrow we receive another poor little physical wreck—a stranger to all that makes life tolerable. To all such we must open up the dawn of a brighter life, by the development of a healthy, vigorous physical condition. To secure this object, we are guided by the following efficient prescription. Cleanliness of apartments, clothing and person; proper warmth, sunlight and ventilation; mechanical industry and open air exercise; easy discipline, without undue indulgence; a good supply of vegetables and fruit in proper season; a general nutritious and healthy dietary system.

The general health of the department is excellent. We have not had a death for two years, and but few cases of serious illness during the same period.

Our infirmaries, fitted up with all the comforts and conveniences of a modern hospital, rarely have an occupant. This immunity from sickness is remarkable, and must be gratifying to the friends of the institution.

In the absence of regular employment for the boys, during the past year, additional hours in the school-room have been

substituted. The large majority of those committed to our care, of both sexes, are lamentably deficient in the most common rudiments of education. It is a discouraging thought that neither persuasion nor other inducements prevail to gather into the public schools the groups of untutored youths met with in all parts of this great city. There should be a power of persuasion, and back of that, "a power of more than persuasion" to constrain careless and incompetent parents to discharge this duty, at least, to their children. With that, however, we have little to do. The question with us is, how best to promote the progress of those within our reach. When we remember the neglected condition in which children come to us, and that most of them receive here all the elements of book or oral instruction they will ever obtain, our schools rise to that high estimate of importance to which they are justly entitled. The gentlemen charged with the direct care of the schools, are earnest and indefatigable in their efforts, and while they avail themselves of the practical experience of the teachers and officers, generally exercise their own deliberate judgment in all matters relating to the discipline and economy of the schools. In this way, "mere experiments and useless changes seldom obtain in the school-room."

The number of children indentured falls below that of former years. The reasons for this falling off appear to be: First, The general depression in manufacturing and kindred industries, has thrown upon our cities and towns a large amount of unemployed labor. This surplus is naturally forced out to the adjacent agricultural districts to seek employment. With this labor, at cheap rate, the farmer is, for the time, content. Such supply, however, can only be temporary, and, with the return of prosperity to the manufacturing industries, this element will again seek the cities, and leave the country, to resume employment more congenial and remunerative to it.

The second, and as we think, the *principal* reason, is, as has been forcibly said by Mr. Fay, "Because, hitherto, we have waited for homes to present themselves, waited for applications, and accepted the best, when we should have sought the homes



and convinced the possessors of them that their duty rises into a privilege and becomes a blessing."

We freely admit that our hope of improvement, and the permanent reformation of our children, is largely dependent upon the character of the homes to which we introduce them. And, however guarded and fortunate we may be in this respect, no child sent out from the institution, should be left without the active and operative interest of the house. We believe the farther our wards are removed from the associations that formerly led them astray, the better it will be for them, and the design of the institution be more fully accomplished. But, it is at least unwise to leave the indentured ones without the protecting care, prudent admonition and cheerful encouragement a judicious Visiting Agent would afford them. We would not expect of such an officer ability to reconcile all differences that arise between master and apprentice. But, we do believe that, selfishness and imposed harshness on one part, and ignorance and dishonesty on the other, would, in a great measure, be prevented, while a less number of the indentured would be returned to us, either of choice or necessity. When the master and the apprentice are aware that the eye of the institution is upon them, it will serve as an admonition to both, the one to love mercy, the other to do justly.

The teachers, aided by a number of ladies and gentlemen of talent and refinement, have, during the past year, afforded our youth numerous opportunities for social enjoyment. Great good results from these entertainments, enjoyed as they are with delight, by those for whose benefit they are intended. But still more valuable and salutary than the pleasures conveyed by these entertainments, is the encouraging lesson impressed that, no station or condition of humanity, however unfortunate, is long left neglected or to struggle alone and unaided in the effort to reach a higher life. There is at all times a hopeful field among the young. And certainly there is no place more pregnant with opportunities for arousing the moral susceptibilities, by deeds of kindness, than here.

While it is right that those who love humanity in its every form, should contribute what they can to assist delinquent childhood to rise to a higher plane, we cheerfully recognize and appreciate the excellent services of these friends in their entertainments.

Improvements, varied and important, have been made in the department. Still others, of equal importance, are now a necessity. An increased number of inmates necessitates increased accommodation for lodging. Should the Board feel justified by its means, to make this needed improvement, a room of proper capacity, with light, heat and ventilation, can be fitted up in the first story of the present school-building. We need also an ironing-room in connection with the laundry. The only room we now have is used for the two-fold purpose of Girls' Dining-room, and an Ironing-room. This room is equally as uncomfortable for a dining-room, as it is inconvenient for an ironing-room.

Desiring to be "abreast of the times," in a prudent ambition to divest our institution of everything, whether in structure, or discipline that partakes of the character of a penal institution, we may be permitted to refer to a few questions which have already received considerable attention. The question of walls or no walls around the Reform School, has engaged the attention of the ablest minds, and drawn out the best thoughts of many whose judgment commands the highest respect. And still the question remains an open one. Location, whether in the city or country, must exercise a potent voice in determining such a question. In a large city like this, outer walls seem to be a necessity, as well to protect the community from the depredations of mischievous or vicious boys from within, as to prevent continued communication with former corrupt associates from without. The community without, as well as the community within, seem, therefore, to render walls necessary.

True, most of our youth soon learn to value aright the privileges of freedom here accorded to them. In support of this statement, we submit that, of the large numbers who have been permitted to go out for recreation in the Park, Zoological Garden,



Permanent Exhibition, rural districts, or to visit their relatives, only one, in several years past, has abused our confidence. But even with this evidence before us, we would hesitate before recommending the removal of our whole outer wall.

A second question, of no less importance, and that brings us within the walls is, whether the objects of our institution might not be better advanced by the removal of any and all restraints that seem to be of a punitive nature? Humanity in the largeness of its sympathies and kindness of its heart asks,—Why the necessity of lock and key on the dormitory? Would it not be better to throw open every door, and let the inmates have free ingress and egress? Would not this remove from the minds of the inmates the idea of prison life? Under certain circumstances, there could be but one answer to these inquiries. But another, and unavoidable set of circumstances, force us to the conclusion that there may be no lack of humanity while a contrary answer is given. If every subject committed to us were a youth of ordinary moral rectitude, or had been accustomed to the mild restraints of a well-regulated family, then it would be an undoubted cruelty to subject such a one to the restraints of “bolts and bars.” Our experience, however, is, that but a moiety of those we receive are thus moral, or have been thus accustomed. In our discipline and economy, we have to deal with facts, and not fancies. The very young, not hardened in vicious conduct, might, in fact ought to be lodged in an open dormitory. But, for the older in years and in vice, the lock and key at night—or a corresponding police force—are absolute necessities. The protection of the comparatively innocent, as well as the preservation of property, is not to be lightly set aside.

It has already been suggested that the increased number of children necessitates additional dormitory accommodations. We would recommend, therefore, that such a room be fitted up as an *open dormitory*, where the younger, and more innocent children may be lodged. To anticipate a further extension of open dormitories, we would respectfully recommend that the doors on the rooms of the first floor of the Boys’ Sleeping Hall be removed

altogether, and that the occupancy of these rooms be made the exclusive privilege of moral conduct.

This arrangement, which would be inexpensive, and in many respects preferable to a large, open room, we think, would afford us an excellent opportunity to test the propriety of a further extension of open rooms, and, in the absence of separate buildings, aid us in determining the question of "bolts and bars." The gradual introduction of this system would, we think, be preferable to an abrupt and radical change.

In conclusion, we think that reform schools for juvenile delinquents should be increased in number, rather than in the aggregation of a *very* large population, as such aggregation becomes a hinderance to the exercise of private and individual moral and religious advice to the inmates. We think, too, that in this great Commonwealth there should be at least one institution intermediate between the House of Refuge and the Prison, where the intractable and criminal youth who needs a more rigid and protracted training should be sent. There is, unquestionably, a certain class of boys, vagrant or criminal, though they are, for whom prison associations promise little good, while on the other hand, Refuge life is too mild. To place this class in association with felons, hoary in crime, is to defeat all pretensions of reform, and, yet, to *continue* this class in the Refuge, seriously endangers untutored innocence. We repeat, therefore, an intermediate institution would avail more in the reformation of the class referred to, than many of our present institutions can possibly do.

I take pleasure in testifying to the earnestness and capability of those associated with me, in the discharge of the important duties given us to do. In a retrospective view of the year, we can find many of the good fruits that unanimity of action and faith in our work have yielded.

May the Divine favor be with managers, officers and children.

Respectfully submitted,

J. HOOD LAVERTY,

*Supt. Colored Department.*

*Phila., January 1st, 1879.*



## LETTERS RELATIVE TO BOYS IN THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

H. L. has been generally obedient, honest and truthful, and attends church and Sabbath-school regularly.

E. G. has been as obedient as could be expected from one of his years ; is honest and attentive to his duties, and enjoys good health.

J. T. is happy and cheerful ; has no inclination to be absent from his home, and we have found him to be honest and industrious.

J. H. has enjoyed good health so far ; is honest and generally obedient.

G. P. attends church and Sunday-school every Sabbath ; does his work well, and we believe him to be strictly honest, and has always been obedient and truthful.

## LETTERS RELATIVE TO GIRLS IN THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

M. J. we find to be obedient, honest, truthful and attentive to her duties ; is regular in her attendance at Sunday-school, and evinces a desire to please.

A. T. so far has proved to be a good girl, is kind to the children, industrious and obedient, and is evidently trying to become a useful woman.

With a view of affording the Members of the Legislature and the Judges of the Eastern District of the Commonwealth, a full opportunity of examining the management of The House of Refuge, they were invited to visit the Institution on the 17th of December, 1878. A number of the Members of the Legislature and Judges attended, and the President addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—The Managers of the House of Refuge bid you a hearty welcome, and hope you will find as much pleasure in your visit as your presence affords them. A brief account of the origin, design and advantage of the charity may afford you some interest.

More than a half a century ago, a number of benevolent individuals of this city, being satisfied that there was no proper school in which erring, disobedient or neglected children would be properly trained, and convinced that such a school was a necessity, determined to obtain the opinion of their fellow-citizens on this interesting subject, by calling a Public Meeting. One was accordingly held on the 4th day of February, 1826, at which that distinguished jurist, William Tilghman, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, presided, and General Robert Patterson was Secretary. The meeting was large and highly respectable. The venerable Bishop White, who, like his Divine Master, went about doing good, presented an address, when John Sergeant offered a series of resolutions highly recommending the foundation of an institution calculated to redeem and regenerate *children* who had manifested a disposition to deviate from the path of rectitude. These resolutions were seconded by Joseph R. Ingersoll, who eloquently urged their adoption. They were ably advocated by George M. Dallas and other distinguished citizens, and were unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and procure an Act of Incorporation. These objects were attained. On the 23d day of March, 1826, the Legislature incorporated the House of Refuge.



The design of the institution has been, in some measure, adverted to, but it is more clearly expressed in the Sixth Section of the Law; which points out the class of persons for whose benefit the charity was founded—*children*, who, after they have become reformed, shall be placed out to learn some useful trade or employment. To reform a neglected child will require a careful training and sufficient time. In ordinary cases, not less than from twelve to fifteen months, but in many cases a much longer period.

Not less than five years are requisite to obtain a competent knowledge of a useful trade or employment.

It is very evident that this institution was *never* intended for those who have approached manhood, or have been long in the career of crime. Such deserve punishment for their misdeeds. The term *punishment* is not found in the Act of Incorporation, or ever formed any part of the discipline of the House. The treatment of children should be very different from that of those who have reached maturity. The plastic mind of the child may be moulded pretty much as you please. “Just as the twig is bent, the tree’s inclined,” but who “can bend the knotted oak.” Such is the design of the House of Refuge. The question may be asked, “How is this design carried out?”—By a Board of Managers and competent officials.

The Board meets every Thursday, except on official holidays, for the transaction of the business of the Refuge, and they have their standing committees. The Ladies’ Committee meet twice a month, advise with matron, and inspect the condition of the Female Departments, and report from time to time to the Board.

The Committee on Discipline and Economy meet at least *once* a month, but generally twice, advise with the Superintendent, make suggestions to the Board, and is composed of the Chairman of the Standing Committees, and of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

The Indenturing Committee meet twice a month, attend to procuring situations for the inmates, see that they are properly cared for, and report to the Board.

The Committee on Buildings and Repairs meet at least once a month, inspect the buildings, and report to the Board any repairs, as in the opinion of the committee are necessary.

The Committee on the Gardens and Grounds have the care of them, and report from time to time on their condition.

The Committee on the Chapels procure the gratuitous services of clergymen and other judicious persons of different religious denominations, to officiate in the chapels on Sundays. No sectarian instruction is permitted.

The Committee on Purchases attend to procuring such articles for the House as are directed by the Board. As all these articles are paid for at once, they are procured on the best terms.

The Committee on Finance attend to such matters as are incident to their appointments.

The Committee on the Visiting Agent meet at least once a month, receive the report of the Visiting Agent, use their best endeavors to ascertain that the wards of the Managers who are apprenticed or returned to their friends are properly cared for.

The Committee on the Schools visit them twice every month, and ascertain that the pupils are making satisfactory progress. The schools are conducted by competent female teachers.

The Committee on Employment endeavor to procure suitable occupations for the inmates.

They are occupied between six and seven hours in the shops, and three in the schools ; nine for sleep are allowed, and ample time for reading and other recreations.

The discipline of the House is mild, but firm ; corporal punishment is only inflicted when *absolutely* necessary, and every such case is reported to the Board in writing, setting forth the nature of the offense and the degree of punishment.

Rewards, rather than punishment, preserve the discipline of the House.

The late Thomas P. Cope presented sixteen hundred dollars as a fund, the interest of which should be applied to procure suitable presents for the most deserving inmates. This fund has been increased by the Board and from a legacy.

The rewards are distributed on Christmas and on the Fourth of July, and are eagerly sought by the children, and create a generous emulation among them.

Great care is taken of the health of the inmates ; admirable infirmaries are provided for them. When indisposed, they are attended by experienced and skilful physicians, and faithful and well-trained nurses.

An excellent library is provided. Thus, by mingling useful labor



with innocent recreation, a happy home is provided for our youthful wards, who, after leaving it, carry with them the best wishes of the Managers for their welfare, and when they revisit the House are always greeted with a hearty welcome if they are deserving.

In reply to the question, How is the House of Refuge supported, I state: By life and annual subscriptions; by the donations and bequests of charitable individuals; by the earnings of the inmates; by the fostering aid of the State, and her beautiful metropolis.

Among the largest benefactors, I beg leave to mention the late Frederick Kohne, who bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars to the House; Henry and Alfred Cope, who give thirteen thousand dollars to it; John Wright, legacy of ten thousand dollars; Mrs. John Farnum, Mrs. Charles Wheeler and Thomas Wistar Brown's donation of five thousand, to commemorate the memory of John Farnum, who for many years was an active and valued Manager of the House, and at the time of his death a vice-president; Stephen Smith's legacy of two thousand dollars, for the Colored Department; Donation from the executors of William Mackenzie, of four thousand six hundred dollars; and from the executors of Jesse George, of one thousand dollars.

A few words as to the results. The opinion is entertained by the Managers, that of the inmates who have enjoyed the full benefit of the school, at least two-thirds are restored to society, useful, industrious and honest citizens. Their reasons for entertaining this opinion are their continued acquaintance with some of them, their not hearing anything of a large number who are quietly pursuing the noiseless tenor of their way in private life, and the almost certainty of hearing of those who have entered on a career of crime. Time will not afford me an opportunity of mentioning all those that have fallen under my own personal observation, or of whom I have received authentic information, who are doing well. A little girl many years ago was placed under our guardianship, and after a proper sojourn, was placed in an excellent family, with whom she became a great favorite, and married a worthy master mechanic, and well deserved her good fortune from her exemplary conduct. She brought up her children well. Her two sons, during the late war, served under the banner of their country, and after its close, returned to their peaceful and useful occupations.

Another little girl, after a proper education, was taken charge of

by a highly respectable clergyman and his wife, in Ohio. His annual letters were always satisfactory. At length one came, saying: "We are about to part with Mary, and feel we shall lose a child, for she has treated us with the affection of a daughter. We cannot but rejoice in her good fortune, as she is about to be united with one of the most worthy young men in our neighborhood, and who is worth at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

A former Superintendent, since deceased, met with a former pupil who informed him that he was the owner of the house he lived in, had just completed a contract for twelve thousand clocks, and had entered into a new contract for twenty thousand more. On another occasion he met a gentleman in New York, who said, "You do not appear to recollect me. I was one of your boys." In reply to an inquiry as to his circumstances, he stated that he was successful, enjoying the situation of salesman in a large wholesale establishment.

On a recent occasion, I met a former inmate who, after a hearty shake of the hand, informed me that he was doing well, had a wife and seven children, and was the owner of a boat which cost him three thousand dollars. In the cars I lately met a young man who had been a pupil of the House, who informed me he was an engineer, was married, and had two children. He added, "and my greatest delight is, after the labors of the day are closed, to spend my evenings with my wife and family."

The inmates are furnished from all classes of the community. Occasionally from the families of the most respectable citizens, when children from overindulgence or other causes, become unmanageable; from the families of poor widows who are obliged to be away a great part of their time from their children, who, being left too much without care, become uncontrollable, but often from the haunts of vice and misery, and the abodes of wretchedness and destitution, where the children are early initiated in crime, or sent out to beg.

Is it wonderful that these children of neglect whom

No mother's pious care  
Shields their infant innocence with prayer;  
No father's guardian hand  
Their youth maintains;  
Leads up to virtue and from vice restrains,

should fall from the path of rectitude.



In such cases the State mercifully and generously extends her protecting arm to them and assumes their guardianship. This sacred office she performs through this Board, who accounts to her every year for their action. They endeavor to bring them up in the way they should go, that when they are old they may not depart from it; to value a good name, which is to be chosen before much riches; to justly appreciate the dignity of labor; to inspire them with a proper ambition to elevate themselves; to create a generous emulation among them to excel; to love their country, and to reverence their Creator.

What benefit does the House of Refuge confer on the public?

1. Pauperism is diminished by the inmates of the House being enabled to gain a respectable living by their honest industry, and thus adding to the general welfare.

2. Crime is lessened. There is hardly any calculation of the evil a single individual may inflict on society, as the following case will illustrate.

Dr. Harris states that, in a small village, on the upper Hudson, about seventy years ago, a young girl was sent adrift on the casual charity of the inhabitants. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers, and her progeny has cursed the county ever since. The county records show *two hundred* of her descendants who have been criminals. In one single generation of her unhappy line, there were twenty children; of these, three died in infancy, and seventeen survived to maturity. Of the seventeen, nine served in the State Prison, for high crimes, an aggregate time of fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of jails, penitentiaries and almshouses. Of the nine hundred descendants, through six generations, of this unhappy girl, who was left on village streets and abandoned in her childhood, a great number have been idiots, imbeciles, lunatics, paupers and prostitutes; but two hundred of the more vigorous are on record as criminals.

This neglected child has cost the county authorities, in the effects she has transmitted, hundreds of thousands of dollars in the expense and care of criminals and paupers, besides the untold damage she has inflicted on property and public morals. Seventy years ago the people at large took small concern in such matters. They had little appreciation either of the moral or economical obligations which the State owed to itself or to its children, and out of this common indif-

ference and ignorance, have grown results such as these; results whose influences must project themselves into the future generations of this poor child of crime and neglect, for all time to come; and if from a single root, not only two hundred criminals, but a long line of idiots, drunkards, lunatics, prostitutes and paupers have sprung, to be a burden, and scourge, and cost upon society, how shall the aggregate results of similar neglect in thousands of other cases be estimated. What a picture! But it is drawn to the life.

3. Public security is enlarged. Instead of the dreaded tramp, we have a quiet and orderly citizen.

4. Happiness is more generally diffused. The peaceful home takes the place of the abode of drunkenness and lawlessness.

Such, we think, are some of the blessings conferred by the House of Refuge. Her restraining and salutary influence is felt far beyond the buildings. Children know that if they misbehave themselves, and become unmanageable, they may be sent to the Refuge, and thus submit to parental authority.

This is indeed the age of progress. The powers granted by the Act of 1826 were then thought to be ample. But experience showed that they might be judiciously and advantageously extended. And the Managers, alive to everything calculated to extend the usefulness of the Institution, applied to the Legislature to allow parents to send their children, if beyond their control, to this school. The application was favorably received, and the Act of 1835 has passed. As the value of the House of Refuge became more generally understood, the number of her pupils increased, and it became necessary to provide enlarged accommodations.

A strenuous effort was made, and successfully made, to erect buildings for the colored children. When completed, they were opened on the 1st of January, 1850, on which occasion Judge Kelley delivered an appropriate address.

The buildings on Coates Street soon became inadequate for the wants of the white children, and the buildings on Master and Parrish Streets were constructed. They were occupied in July, 1854. Governor Bigler was invited to deliver an address on the dedication of these buildings. He cheerfully assented to do so. Indisposition prevented his being present, and the address was read by two of his friends. It was a most valuable and judicious discourse, and was printed and widely circulated.



The erection of these buildings exhausted the funds of the charity, the legacy of Mr. Kohne, and other resources of the Board.

The new buildings affording accommodations for an increased number of inmates, and desiring that parents in other parts of the State should have equal privileges with those of Philadelphia, the Managers again applied to the Legislature, and procured the passage of the Act of 1854, which enables parents in all the eastern part of the Commonwealth to avail themselves of the benefit of this school, by procuring the approval of two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, where there are two. Where there is only the President, his action alone is necessary. Very great advantage has resulted from this measure. In 1867, all the Courts of Quarter Sessions, in the Eastern District of the State, were placed on the same footing.

Yet further accommodations became necessary, and in 1870 it was determined to erect buildings for the white girls.

The City of Philadelphia most generously presented the House with a lot on Twenty-second Street, adjoining that owned by the House. On this lot the buildings now occupied by the white girls, were erected and dedicated in 1872, when Thomas A. Budd delivered an appropriate address.

Is it not strange that this manual labor school should be looked upon by any intelligent person as a penal institution, or as a juvenile prison? more especially when Mr. Ingersoll, in his eloquent address, at the laying of the corner-stone of the first buildings, said, "We are not about to erect a prison," and the Supreme Court of the State decided that "The House of Refuge is not a prison, but a school." Wholesome restraint is necessary, but the inmates are treated with that indulgence and kindness which are necessary to make childhood happy. That the boys and girls are happy you will be satisfied when you see their cheerful faces, and hear their sweet voices.

All those who took an active part in the establishment of the House of Refuge, with a single exception, have ceased from their labors. But the same zeal that animated them, stimulates their successors to unwavering exertions, to promote the welfare, improve the condition and enlarge the usefulness of this noble charity, and make every son and every daughter of Pennsylvania feel a just pride in cherishing it.

To you, the Representatives of this great Commonwealth, and to you who administer her laws, we commend the House of Refuge,

and trust the State will still cover these children, her wards, with the shadow of her wing, and shield them with her *ages*.

They were then taken through the Department for the White Boys. After making a careful examination of the department, they went to that of the colored children, where Mr. James V. Watson offered the following remarks :

GENTLEMEN :—The Colored House of Refuge is controlled by the same Board of Managers as the White, but its management is entirely separate. Mr. J. Hood Laverty, the Superintendent, which post he has filled for over twenty years, to the entire satisfaction of the Managers, is emphatically the colored children's friend, spending himself in their service; and Mrs. Mary Fraser, the Matron, though comparatively a new officer, has shown great efficiency and kindness in the control of the Colored Girls' Department.

The schools in this department are of the same character as those in the white, and superintended by the same committee, and are equal in all respects to their class in the public schools of the city, and under the care of ladies of refinement and culture, who exert themselves to enlighten the poor neglected ones under their charge, who come to them almost entirely ignorant, and except in special cases, never leave them without knowing how to read and write an intelligent letter, and cipher in the simple rules of arithmetic.

There are to-day 133 boys and 43 girls in the Colored Department, and it is greatly crowded, and more money is needed to provide properly for their comfort.

The Managers of the House of Refuge, thirty-two in number, many of them long years in its service, some of them forty years, such gentlemen as James J. Barclay, John M. Ogden, William Perot, Henry Perkins and Arthur G. Coffin, who, by their high character and faithful service claim, and are entitled to your fullest confidence, and others, though not so long in the service, as deeply interested in the care of these poor children who come to us from all parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, and from the lowest quarters of this great city. Neglected ones driven into the street by vicious parents, drunken fathers and mothers, to steal and beg to supply their degraded wants, and from fear of punishment, if obliged to return to



their wretched homes unsuccessful, sleep in packing-boxes, market-places, or anywhere they can find shelter for their desolate heads. Such cases constantly come before the Visiting Committees, who meet in both houses every week to receive those who are committed to them.

It is impossible to listen to these sorrowful tales of abuse and suffering without becoming deeply interested, and it is this that binds the Board of Managers to it, and makes them feel a never-flagging interest in the nearly 600 children always under their care, the history of each one of which has been listened to, and spread before them by the reports of the Visiting Committee or the Superintendent. It is this that prompts each Manager to the feeling that he *must* attend to his duties in the House of Refuge, and which draws him there and at the regular meetings of the Board, two, three, and often four times each week, away from his comfortable home, to administer to the wants of the children under their care.

And the result of all this care and labor is fruitful, for it has been ascertained that less than three per cent. of the colored boys and girls of this house are now in the public prisons, and I have no doubt that the proportion is equally small in the White Department, though that has not been accurately ascertained, but it is believed that nearly seventy-five per cent. of the children who are sent here to be reformed, do tolerably well, and many of them become successful and useful citizens, and that full that proportion, but for the House of Refuge, would have drifted with many of their offspring into the Houses of Correction and prisons.

Now what is wanted of you, gentlemen, members of the Legislature, is help for the maintenance of this House. It will cost this year \$85,000, without the earnings of the children, to support it, and we ask you to give us one-half of it. The City Councils always vote cheerfully their half of the cost of maintenance: they perhaps know the House of Refuge and its management better than you; but you all know that it is cheaper to take care of the youth and reform them, than to let them, without that care, drift into the prisons, and become a greater charge to the public. The Managers cheerfully do their part of the work faithfully, and the money put into their charge is spent conscientiously and in the most economical manner, and we feel that such an institution as this should receive from the State the

same prompt and cordial support as it always gets from the City of Philadelphia.

Thence they went to the Department for White Girls, when Mr. Benjamin B. Comegys made the following observations :

The number of children of both sexes had so increased some ten years ago, that it was found impossible to classify them according to the best methods. It became necessary, therefore, to build an additional house for the accommodation of the girls. Accordingly, in September, 1870, the corner-stone of this house was laid, on which occasion an address was delivered by James J. Barclay, Esq., the President of the Board. The house was built in the very best manner, and of the best materials, and the construction was under the supervision of John M. Ogden, Esq., one of the oldest members of this Board, who, we regret to learn, on account of age and infirmities, is not able to be with us to-day.

Mr. Ogden gave as close personal attention to the construction of this building, as if it had been his own dwelling. The house is most admirably adapted to its purpose ; its high ceilings, wide corridors, and numerous windows, give abundant light and ventilation, which are so much needed in an institution of this kind.

The girls were transferred to this building on the 27th day of January, 1872, when an address was delivered by Thomas A. Budd, Esq., a most active and useful member of the Board, and the Chairman of the Committee on Schools.

There are now ninety-five girls in the House, with, of course, every diversity of temperament, and the Managers are enabled to give them proper classification ; so that all who are inclined to improve, may have the great advantage of separation from the more wayward, and association with the better classes.

When this department was built, all the children were in two divisions, A and B, but since that time, the boys and girls are each separated into four divisions, A, B, C and D.

This arrangement admits of a classification adapted to the age, scholarship, character and temperament of the children.

The girls do the work of this House. There is no hired labor here, except that of the tailoress and the chief laundress. In addition to this, they make, mend, wash and iron all the clothing of the



Boys' Department. Besides this, some are engaged in other employment under contractors, and thus they are enabled to contribute materially to their own support. These girls all go to school three hours every day, for five days in the week.

There are two schools under the care of excellent teachers, where the elements of an English education are imparted. They are all taught in Sunday-school, which meets in the chapel every Sunday afternoon. This school is taught by ladies not connected with the House, but are members of churches in the neighborhood. In this instruction no word of sectarianism is permitted, and nothing is said by which the peculiar faith of the teacher may be known. There are, in the House, children of Roman Catholic and Protestant parents, and two or three Hebrew children, and nothing is ever said to conflict with their own religious convictions.

The government of the House is firm, and yet kind, gentle and sympathetic; it is such, in fact, as we desire to have in our own households. There will occur at times, the necessity for punishment, but this is always administered reluctantly, and only for the good of the offender. While the Managers are striving to make this a reform school of the very best character, it is, nevertheless, true, that many of the children who come to us are quite above the grade of such as are popularly supposed to need reformation. Many of them come from homes that have been made unhappy to them by the second marriage of one or the other parent; and many a girl has found a true home here, who never before knew what a good home was.

The bright and happy faces which greet you to-day, the healthy, fresh-looking appearance of these children, show you the effects of the treatment which they receive here. The Managers visit the House so frequently, either singly or in groups of two or three, that there is rarely a day in the week, from the beginning to the end of the year, that some one Manager at least does not visit the House. The pictures which adorn these walls, were all the gifts of the Managers and friends of the children.

This organ now before you, is the gift of three gentlemen: Mr Thomas H. Powers, lately deceased, Mr. George W. Childs and Mr. A. J. Drexel. The piano in the Girls' Collecting Room, and the organ, were the gift of several friends.

I will not detain you longer, gentlemen, for I am sure that you



have already heard enough to satisfy you of the humane character of this institution.

After visiting the whole establishment they were addressed by Mr. Frederick Collins :

On behalf of my colleagues, the Board of Managers of this Institution, it gives me pleasure to express our gratification at your presence here to-day, and cordially to thank you for it. It has afforded us the opportunity of conducting you over the three departments of the House, showing you the arrangements made for the care and education of the children, and we hope we have impressed you with the thought that nothing has been omitted within reasonable expenditure, that will contribute to their comfort and training. There are now about 600 children of both sexes in the House. You have observed their bright and healthful faces, which is the best assurance we can give of their contentment. A more intimate acquaintance with them would satisfy you how well they appreciate the advantages they enjoy, and the provisions that have been made for their reformation, how cheerfully they conform to the regulations established for their government, and how their energies are aroused to obtain the prizes for which they contend as rewards of merit for good behavior, or their attainments in the schools. They have active minds and impressible natures ; their wits sharpened by their previous lives of hardship and want. You would be interested to witness how readily most of them acquire knowledge under the instruction of their teachers, and how many are impressed with the moral and religious teachings of the kind ladies and gentlemen who instruct them in the Sabbath-schools, and officiate in our chapels.

On entering the institution, except the record which is made of their previous history, no allusion is permitted to their past lives, or condemnation of their past offenses.

It is obvious the incorrigible and vicious ways which have caused their commitments are to be ascribed to the example of dissolute and criminal parents and guardians, neglect, and often cruel treatment, or the entire absence of all training in the paths of virtue, honesty and religion. The effects of destitution and depravity are not easily removed ; to change and elevate their thoughts, accustom them to regular habits of cleanliness, obedience, good conduct, and attention

in their schools and work-shops, demand of their officers constant vigilance, mild discipline, kindness and sympathy. Their daily occupations are methodically arranged; three hours are allotted for their schools, six hours for their work, one and a half hours for their meals, four hours for their recreations, thirty minutes for their morning and evening devotions, and nine hours for sleep. They soon learn that their new home is not one of punishment, but of education. Their routine life is varied by lectures, concerts and other instructive entertainments which are given to them gratuitously by the friends of the institution. Under the charge of their officers, they visit the Zoological Gardens, Permanent and other exhibitions. All the children visited and passed the day at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, their admission tickets and lunch having been presented by our fellow-townsmen, the philanthropic and sympathizing Mr. Geo. W. Childs. On none of these occasions have they attempted to gain their freedom.

To enliven their leisure hours, a brass band of thirty instruments was organized early in September last, and instructions given by a very competent teacher; the instruments, of the best French manufacture, and accoutrements were furnished from a fund contributed by the Managers and friends, at a cost exceeding \$1,000, and not chargeable to the funds of the Institution.

It is with pleasure that we can testify to the great efficiency and good qualifications of the superintendents, matrons, and the subordinate officers and teachers. They recognize the high responsibilities and duties of their positions and faithfully perform them, exercising a kind and parental influence over the children.

Institution life is not a natural one to a child, and after the period of necessary restraint, averaging about sixteen months, the children are returned to their friends whenever it is ascertained that they are capable or worthy of the care of them, or indentured to farmers and artisans of reputable character. To preserve and continue these salutary influences which have been exercised over the children, after their discharge from this Home, the Board of Managers have appointed an officer styled "The Visiting Agent," a gentleman of marked proficiency and fitness for the work, who ascertains the character and standing of all applicants for them, whether to be indentured or returned to their friends; and whether the obligations assumed by those who have the care of them are faithfully



performed ; to seek good homes for others without parents who are eligible for their discharge, and to visit all, at stated periods, who have been discharged, or oftener when necessary, and by this intercourse and frequent correspondence to advise and encourage them in the observance of their religious and moral duties, industry, proper associates and the care of their health.

It is his aim to gain their friendship and confidence, and be regarded by them as their friend.

The original Acts of Incorporation conferred upon the Managers the power of control over the children, not only in the House, but during their minority, and after their discharge from the institution, but as they have not exercised this to the fullest extent, they caused a bill to be presented to the Legislature, at its last Session, declaratory of these powers, which passed the Senate and the second reading of the House of Representatives, without objection in either branch, but the press of business and adjournment prevented its final adoption.

This system of supervision is in practice in the New England and many other States, with the most salutary and successful results, and it is our intention to renew our application for the same measure at the next session of the Legislature, and we ask for your aid to promote its adoption.

The great "Refuge" movement has been initiated within comparatively a brief period, and our President has stated the measures adopted by himself and other prominent and philanthropic citizens of Philadelphia to establish this institution. I need not say how they and successive Boards of Management have devoted themselves for the best welfare of their wards, and it is not so much with pride as with thankfulness to the All-wise Dispenser of every good and benevolent work, that I state that over 14,000 children have been the recipients of the blessings and benefits conferred by this institution, and we have every reasonable assurance that a majority of them have become virtuous and reputable citizens, and thus saved from lives of dishonor and crime.

At the present time the reformatory systems are enlisting the highest degree of thought and attention of humane men in this country and in Europe, and justly so when the principle of prevention rather than the cure of evils in the community is so well established.

Many new and valuable measures have, within the past few years,



been engrafted on our system, with the happiest and most salutary results, and our successes are suggestive of new efforts.

And we hope so to prosecute our labors that every neglected and vicious boy and girl in the eastern section of our Commonwealth will be brought within the benign influences of this Home, and to accomplish this, we ask the aid and co-operation of you, gentlemen, and of every humane citizen.

The Hon. George Sharswood then, in a very impressive manner, pointed out the great advantages of the House of Refuge. He was then followed by Mr. William V. McKean, who in a forcible address showed the benefit this school was conferring not only on the inmates, but on the State. Several other gentlemen then offered remarks expressing their high appreciation of the Refuge. Among them we may mention Messrs. H. G. Jones, of Philadelphia; Y. S. Walter, of Delaware; John W. Leigh, of Philadelphia; Ernest Neskel, of Lehigh, and Francis Wells, of Philadelphia.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Hon. William McClean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County :

GETTYSBURG, Pa., January 3d, 1879.

J. J. BARCLAY, ESQ., *President of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge:*

DEAR SIR:—I avail myself of the first opportunity which has presented itself of acknowledging receipt of your courteous favor of 27th ult., and of thanking you for the copies of the *Ledger* and *Inquirer* containing a record of the proceedings on the visit of inspection of the House of Refuge, on the 17th ult., by the Judges of the Courts and members of the Legislature, invited for the purpose.

I am happy to have this occasion to express to you the sincere gratification which the visit gave me. I had no previous conception of the extent of the Institution, of its ample grounds and large and numerous buildings, and of its admirable management and control.

The spectacle of its hundreds of boys and girls, rescued from vice

and neglect, neatly and comfortably clad, surrounded with the advantages of schools and work-shops, and especially when their well-trained voices united in songs of joy, was so stirring and inspiring, that no heart could resist their impressive influence.

Another most interesting exhibition was that of the self-denying, constant and unwearying devotion of yourself, the President, Mr. Watson, Mr. Comegys, Mr. Collins, and the officers and managers of the Institution, to its interests and welfare. The occasion was one full of instruction to all the visitors, especially to those who, like myself, were there for the first time.

If there was more general information of the true spirit and design of the House of Refuge, and of the important work it is silently and effectually accomplishing for society, I feel that it would be more fully appreciated as one of the most valuable charities of the State, and indisputably entitled to its strong protection and fostering care.

With much esteem, yours, etc.,

WILLIAM McCLEAN.

*Extract from the Public Ledger, Wednesday, Dec. 18th, 1878.*

About six hundred children of both sexes are taken care of at the House of Refuge, in this city, partly at the expense of the State, partly at the cost of the city, and partly by contributions of large numbers of charitable people, many of whom are now dead. They have been placed in the House, in large proportion, through commitment by the courts of this and other counties as juvenile offenders against the laws, and, in many instances, at the solicitation of parents or other guardians because the children were unmanageable outside. They are in course of discipline to draw them away from evil companionship and evil ways, and of training in habits of order, cleanliness, obedience and industry, and they are being instructed in the elements of a common school education, in regular work at trades or other useful occupations, and in good morals with the beneficial surroundings of home influences.

To make an inspection of this Institution the Board of Managers sent invitations to Senators and members of the Legislature, the Judges of the Courts of that part of the State entitled to commit juvenile offenders to the House, and a number of citizens who have shown earnest interest in the welfare of its inmates, and about seventy of these assembled at the House of Refuge. It was the design of the



Managers to show their official and other visitors the nature and objects of the Institution; how it is in its essence a reformatory school, and not the prison some suppose it to be; how its methods for the reform of its inmates are carried on; and what are its results in the way of rescuing the children committed to its care from their former surroundings of neglect, vice and crime, and in putting them on the way to becoming well-behaved and useful men and women in their after-life. So far as this design could be promoted by explanation and opportunity for inspection, it was accomplished during a most interesting visit and inspection, lasting from four to five hours, through the dormitories, dining-rooms, school-rooms, workshops, chapels and play-grounds, the inmates being all assembled, the boys in their departments and the girls in theirs.

The visitors saw some six hundred children, clean in their persons; comfortably, though plainly and inexpensively clad; obedient, orderly and entirely manageable in their deportment; bright and happy, if their expression and action may be taken as proof; and advancing in school education and knowledge of useful work, so as possess some of the means of which they had been formerly deprived for taking care of themselves when they shall go out to the duties and responsibilities of life. The attention of the visitors was then called to what *was* the condition of these children, and to the evil fate that must inevitably have been theirs, if they had been left to run the course they had entered. Some of them had parents that neglected them and allowed them to run wild; some had helpless parents that could do nothing for them; some had drunken and debased or criminal parents, who taught them nothing but their own evil example; some had no parents nor any one to look after them; and all of them had been surrounded by some form of demoralizing influence that led them into vicious habits or offenses against the law. Very few of them had what the rest of the world call—"Home." Within the shelter of the Refuge all this had been changed. Those had a home that never knew home before; they were clean, who had never been clean in their lives until they entered the Refuge; they were tidy and comfortable who had never known such a thing as a whole or wholesome garment; they were at work who never understood the meaning of useful industry; they were seeing the light of education who had been in the dense darkness of ignorance, and they were surrounded by good influences whose ears



had been habituated to coarse, foul and shocking talk of every description. More than this, society had been relieved, not only from the pests these boys and girls were, but from their future progeny, who, in accordance with known results, must have multiplied the census of vice and crime.

Possibly it may not have been strictly necessary for the Managers to make this special exhibit of the nature and the beneficent work of their Institution, but it was well to do so, as it has not heretofore been as well understood by the Legislature as it must certainly be hereafter through the Senators and members who made the visit. These, we believe, saw that the Institution needs the fostering encouragement of the State for the good of the State, as well as for the individual good of the rescued children within the shelter of its walls.

---

## JOHN FARNUM.

This excellent citizen and judicious philanthropist was for many years a Manager, and at the time of his death Vice-President of the House of Refuge.

By his wise counsel and active personal attention, he rendered essential service to the Institution. His relict, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Farnum, and his daughters, Mrs. Susan F. Wheeler and Mrs. Mary F. Brown, to perpetuate the memory of the deceased, presented the House of Refuge with the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, thus complying with the wishes of Mr. Farnum, and obeying the generous impulses of their hearts.

FORM OF COMMITMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHERE  
A CHILD IS COMMITTED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE  
PARENT, GUARDIAN OR NEXT FRIEND.

*County, ss.*

WHEREAS, complaint and due proof has been made to us  
President Judge of the Court  
of Common Pleas, in and for the County aforesaid, and

an Associate Judge of the said Court,  
by the *parent* [*guardian* or *next*  
*friend*, as the case may be], of

infant, aged that said infant is unman-  
ageable, and beyond the control of the complainant, and that  
the future welfare of the said infant requires that should  
be placed under the care and guardianship of the Managers of  
the House of Refuge: we, therefore, in pursuance of the Acts  
of Assembly in such case made and provided, have carefully  
examined the said complaint to us, in the presence of the com-  
plainant and infant complained of; and we do adjudge the said  
infant to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of  
the said Managers of the House of Refuge; and do transmit  
hereunto annexed, to the said Managers, the testimony taken  
before us, on which our adjudication is founded, the said testi-  
mony having been taken under *oath* [*or affirmation*] of the  
witnesses, and in the presence of the party complained of. And  
we do commit the said infant to the custody of the said  
Managers.

FORM OF COMMITMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHERE  
A CHILD IS COMMITTED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE  
PROSECUTING OFFICER OF THE COUNTY.

*County, ss.*

WHEREAS, complaint and due proof have been made to us  
President Judge of the Court  
of Common Pleas, of the County aforesaid, and  
one of the Associate Judges of the said Court,  
by the prosecuting officer of the said  
County, that an infant, aged  
is *unmanageable* [or *a vagrant*, as the case may be], and has no  
parent or guardian capable and willing to restrain, manage and  
take proper care of such infant, and that the future welfare of  
said infant requires that should be placed under the care  
and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge:  
we, therefore, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such  
case made and provided, have carefully examined the said  
complaint to us, in the presence of the complainant and infant  
complained of; and we do adjudge the said infant to be a proper  
subject for the care and guardianship of the said Managers of  
the House of Refuge; and do transmit, hereto annexed, to the  
said Managers, the testimony taken before us on which our  
adjudication is founded, the said testimony having been taken  
under *oath* [or *affirmation*] of the witnesses, and in the presence  
of the party complained of. And we do commit the said infant  
to the custody of the said Managers.



*In the Court of Quarter Sessions for*

County.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Of Sessions, 18

*vs.*

## Indictment,

## Plea, Not Guilty.

Verdict, Guilty.

I DO CERTIFY that it is the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions                  County, that the above-

named \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, who was

duly convicted of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day

of Anno Domini, one thousand eight

hundred and is a suitable subject for

“THE HOUSE OF REFUGE,” and that he was duly committed

by the said Court to the Custody and guardianship of the Man-

agers of the said House of Refuge.

Witness my hand and seal of the said Court at

this                      day of                      Anno Domini, one thousand

eight hundred and

### FORM OF LEGACY OR DEVISE.

I do give, devise and bequeath to the HOUSE OF REFUGE,  
their successors and assigns.

Fifty dollars a Life Subscription.

Two dollars an Annual Subscription.

Subscriptions and Donations will be received by any of the Managers, or by either of the Superintendents.

## DONATIONS.

---

Books for the Libraries, G. W. Childs, Esq.

Arthur's Home Magazine, two copies, T. S. Arthur, Esq.

Carrier Dove, two copies, Miss A. B. Shaw.

Philadadelphia Inquirer, J. J. Barclay.

Pictures and Cards, B. B. Comegys.

Confectionery, Messrs. Eckstein, King and J. C. Hall.

Ice Cream, J. B. Duncalfe, Esq.